Bir Robert passed a restless night on Saturday, his extreme sensibility to touch increasing hourly, and his symptoms altogether becoming very alarming, which at first, we believe, some of the medical general men in attendance did not consider them to be.—
On Sunday evening, the pulse having increased from between 50 and 90, at which it had ranged affrom between 50 and 90, at which it had ranged after the accident to upwards of 100, it was deemed necessary to take some blood, with a view of reducing the inflammation. Twenty leeches were accordingly applied to the left shoulder by Doctor Foucart, and a large quantity of blood was obtained. There was no positive improvement in the condition of the patient from this operation, and he continued in a very precarious state throughout the whole of Sunday and Monday. On Monday night the alarming symptoms were greatly increased.

About 7 o'clock Sir Robert became delirious, and attempted to raise himself up in bed. In this state be continued during the greater part of the night, and at intervals he became so much exhausted that his medical attendants were several times of the opinion that be could not survive through the night.

In the paroxysms of his sufferings Sir Robert's thoughts were with his oldest and dearest friends, and the names of Hardinge and Graham were fre-

quently upon his lips.

At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning Sir Robert fell into a sound sleep, in which he remained uninterruptedly until 8 o'clock. On awakening, his mind was quite composed, and his medical attendants considered him to be much refreshed by the rest he considered him to be much refreshed by the rest he had enjoyed. There was still, however, cause for intense anxiety. From the period of the accident up to this time (nearly 70 hours) Sir Robert had taken no other sustenance than a glass of champagne and the yolk of one egg beaten up, which he was induced with some difficulty to swallow. Medicine had been administered, as a matter of course, but throughout the same lengthened period course, but throughout the same lengthened period the system had remained perfectly inactive. The pulse had greatly increased on Tuesday, marking from 112 to 118, and becoming very weak. At noon, on Tuesday, Sir Robert expressed himself to be a little easier. This relief was, unhapplly, of a short duration. At 2 o'clock, far more dangerous symptoms than any which had not have the had observed or any constitution. toms than any which had yet been observed pre-sented themselves. At this time Sir Robert began to breathe stertoriously, and his senses again failed him. He cessed to answer any of the questions addressed to him, and appeared to be sinking into a cometose state. Sir Benjamin Brodie was again sent for, and on his arrival, agreed with Dr. Foucart and the other medical gentlemen, that the

pulse had become very weak, and marked 118.

From 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock, the change for the worse was progressive, the pulse increasing to 130, and becoming gradually weaker. Stimulants were administered, but had no apparent effect, and the stertorious breathing became more and more painful. The relatives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was ex-bausted, and that no bope whatever existed of Sir Robert Peel's life being prolonged for twenty-four hours. The Bishop of Gibraltar (Rev. Dr. Tomlinson,) a very old friend of Sir Robert's, was now sent for to administer the last offices of the church. On the arrival of the prelate it was intimated to Lady Peel and the members of the family that they might now, without risk of increasing the dangerous condition of the patient, be admitted to the apartment in which he was lying. In a few moments the whole family were assembled in the presence of their beloved relative, whose exhaustical condition at this time consoler and below that ed condition at this time scarcely enabled him to

ed condition at this time scarcely enabled him to cognize their identity.

It is not the province of the journalist to violate the sanctity of a scene like this, and therefore this portion of our narrative necessarily omits all matters of detail. It is sufficient to say, that the lamented sufferer revived sufficiently, during one period of the interview, to identify the features of those beloved ones surrounding his couch—toward whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and in an attitude beaneaking the intensity of his and, in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of h feelings, whispered in a scarcely audible voice-God bless you

At the termination of this distressing scene, Lord Hardinge and Sir James Graham, who had been informed of the fatal result anticipated, were admitted to the presence of the patient, now rapidly sinking. Both gentlemen were painfully affected; and well might Lord Hardinge remark on leaving the room, that the contemplation of his beloved friend upon his dying couch had more unnerved him than all the dangers he had encountered on the plains of Modkee and Sobraon. At 9 o'clock Sir Robert had become so exhausted

At 9 o clock Sir Robert had become so chalasted as to be callous to all external impressions. The members of his family still remained near him, with the exception of Lady Peel, whose painfully excited feelings rendered it absolutely necessary to remove her from the apartment. The sufferer's strength was, however, so far exhausted that, alstrength was, nower, so is changed in the though he gave occasional indications of being sensible of their presence, the power of utterance had altogether ceased, and it soon became evident that

altogether ceased, and it soon became evident that his end was rapidly approaching. Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after Il o'clock. Those present at his decease were his three brothers, the Dean of Worcester, Col. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peel, three of his sons, Mr. P. Peel, M.P. Capt. W. Peel, R. N. and Mr. Arthur P. Peel, M.P. Capt. W. Peel, B. N. and all Ardinge, Peel; his son in law, Lord Villiers, Lord Hardinge, Sir J. Graham, and the medical gentlemen in at-tendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and his last moments were not After death an examination of the body was

made, when a most important fact was for the first time discovered, viz: that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Hobert complained or suffering the greatest pain, and it was probably the seat of the mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

The family were consulted on the subject of

post mortem examination, but both Mr. Frederick Peel and Capt. Peel objected to allow the remains to be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will therefore never be ascertained. An application for permission to take a cast of the face, from an eminent sculptor, was also refused.

The Times of July 6, adds: About 6 o'clock last evening, a plain hearse, drawn by four horses, and followed by a mourning coach and four, entered Whitehall-gardens. On nearing the residence of the lamented deceased a handsome collin, covered with crimon velvet, was removed from the hearse, and carried on the shoulders of girlt men into the mansion. The hearse ders of eight men into the mansion. The hearse and mourning coach presently withdrew into Privy gardens, where they remained in waiting. At 7 s'clock they returned into Whitehall-gardens, and s'clock they returned into Whitehall-gardens, and in a very few moments afterwards the coffin, containing the remains of the immented deceased, was borne from the mansion through the courtyard, and deposited in the hearse, which had drawn up to the gates to receive it. After the coffin had been placed in the hearse the coach drew up and received Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., Viscount Hardinge, Sir James Graham, and the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M. P. The hearse and coach then proceeded at a slow pace through Whitehall and up St. Martin's lane, in the direction of the North-Western Railway station. Western Railway station.

On the arrival of the cortege at the station the

On the arrival of the cortege at the station the borses were taken out and the hearse placed upon a truck, under the direction of Mr. Brooks, the superintendent of the station. The truck was subsequently attached to the train, which left town at the usual hour—a quarter to 9 o'clock.

Viscount Hardinge, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Goulburn remained until after the departure of the train, and then returned home. Mr. Frederick Peol alone accompanied the remains to Tam worth, at which place arrangements had been made to receive them by a local undertaker.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

We are happy to be enabled to add that Lady Peol was more composed yesterday. Her Lady-

Peel was more composed yesterday. Her Lady-ship will leave town this morning for Marble-hill, Twickenham, the residence of Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, where she will pass a few days in re

The Times, in announcing the death of Sir Robert Peel, has the following paragraph; Strange that on the bloodless field of statesman

death should so often come with the sudde the violence, and the anguish of war! Cha ship death abould so often come with the suddenness, the violence, and the anguish of war! Chatham fell fighting. His still greater son sank under
the news of Austerlitz. Perceval was assassinated on the threshold of the House, his hand filled
with papers, and a speech on his tongue. Castlereagh's end was still more awful. Homilly, too,
was a statesman as well as a lawyer. Lord Liverpool was struck down in the midst of his duties.
Canning fell suddenly while soaring in the pride of
his might. Huskisson perished terribly in the
midst of his former colleagues. Bentinck aspired
to be a statesman, and died in full health, without
a moment's warning. But who who would have
thought that Peel would one day be added to the
list?

pro of a hundred fights still survives.

around us we see octogenerian generals and admi-rals, surviving countiess accidents of battle and of flood, and dying at last of slow decay. Sir Robert

Peel falls by a sudden casualty, before his strength has begun to fail, or his mind to decline. Did not the thought suggest a murmur at the dispensations of Omnipotence, one might call it a waste of pre-cious power, a mighty soul lost to the world, by the mereat trifle,—by the silly panic or momentary impatience of a brute. How much had such a man still to do! How many hoble thoughts and splendid anticipations to deliver! How many large views carefully elaborated! What treasures of observation, and acquisitions of political lore; may what a mighty part he might still have played, had opportunity again invited, or necessity demanded his potent intervention! But in a moment all this is beyond the grave, and speculations which but yesterday were real and probable are now become the theme of the school-boy.

Death of the Duke of Cambridge, The Duke of Cambridge died at Cambridge house on the evening of July 8. He was attacked by in-disposition on the 13th ult. with cramp in the stom disposition on the 13th uit, with cramp in the stomach, but after the severity of the attack had passed
away all danger was thought to be over. He was
attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright, Dr.
Watson, Mr. Keste and Mr. J. Hingworth, and it
was judged, up to the last few days, that he would
recover, although suffering from the loss of appetite
and much debinty.

Adolphus Frederick was the seventh son of King

George III. Born on the 24th of Feb. 1774, and educated at Kew, together with his brothers, under the care of Dr. Hughes. At 15 he was sent with his brothers to Gottingen, received a regular military training, and as soon as his age allowed, entered the army. In 1793 he had already seen active service with the British forces before Dunkirk. In 1794 he got the rank of Colonel. In 1801 he received his rank as a Peer of the Realm, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tippersy, and Baron of College. Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Callo-den. Parliament voted him a yearly allowance of £12,000. This was increased on his marriage to £27,000 per annum. In 1903, he was placed in command of a force of 12,000 men, whose destina-tion was the relief of Hanover. In the year 1818 he married the Princess Augus-ta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave

rederick of Hesse Cassel.

He had passed the 76th year when he died. He leaves issue Prince George of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strehts, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

Accident to an Emigrant Ship.

On Wednesday a most disastrous and somewhat extraordinary accident occurred to the New-York emigrant ship Hemisphere, by which three men lost their lives, and others were placed in a very precarious condition. The vessel, which was communded by Capt. Whittelseye, left Liverpool on Monday week, bound for New York, and on Tuesday, when off Holyhead, about half way across the Channel, encountered a gale of wind from the west-scuth west. On Wednesday the weather still continued boisterous and the men were ordered aloft to reef topsails. While they were thus enaloit to reef topsails. While they were thus en-gaged the ship gave a tremendour lurch to leeward and the three masts were at once carried away. It is stated that there were eighteen of the crew aloft at the time, and four were pitched into the sea, one of them not to rise again, while the others were thrown with great violence on the deck. Of the latter, two, named William Gibbs and George Bethell, were killed on the spot, and others sustained serious injury. Among those injured was a sailor, 24 years of age, named William Blair, who had his right arm broken, so that it only hung by a and portion of skin. After this dreadful catastrophe the remainder of the crew got up what headsait they could and put the ship round; and, although it was some time before they met with assistance, they ultimately fell in with the steamer Queen, by which they were towed to the Mersey Thyraday afterways and unbromorally into Neion Thursday afternoon, and subsequently into Nei

Miscellancous. By Robert Dillon Browne, M. P., for the county of Mayo, died on the latinst, from an attack of gout in the head.

gout in the head.
The Commissioners of the Exhibition 1851, have selected Hyde Park. The extent the various Parks is given in their statement as

follows:—
The area of Hyde park is 387 acres; Kensington Gardens, 290; Regent's park, 403; St. James s-park, 83; Green park, 71; Victoria-park, 160; Greenwich-park, 174; making a total of 1,568 acres; while only twenty acres are proposed to be taken for the purposes of this exhibition.

PRANCE.
Parts-Local and General News-The Theaters-England-Attack on the Queen-Accident to Sir Robert Peel, resulting in his Death-Majority of Ministers on the Greek Question-The American Ciaim on Portu-

Pants, Thursday, July 4, 1850. We have the usual story of troops and patrols suspicious persons arrested and imprisoned for having a little garpowder and some Socialist writings in their possession, the interdict on the sale of the Democratic press, and open discussion as to the prespects of Legitimacy. The Government, however, having prosecuted by wholesale Repulicanism here, was obliged to do something against some of the theaters, which have been delectating their respectable audiences with pieces ridiculing the Republic. If that likewise be brought too low ed, who is to be the successor ! Louis Philippe's name is much before the public recently. His conversations with M. Thiers are given, also those with M. Scribe and Halery, who have been in England attending the successful version of "The Tempest" in Italian. Louis Philippe spoke of music to M. Halery, which is against the Chesterfieldian rule which forbids one man to talk to anoth er of his trade. Louis Philippe wrote out for M Halery a piece of music, in a bold hand, somewhat shaky, and at the composer's request put his inftials to it, thereby rendering it valuable. The Duchess of Orleans sent her children to see M. Thiers every day, and likewise made the Count de Paris embrace the poet and the composer on their departure. These and similar delightful reminiscences of the grandiose character, which appeal to political interests, and the domestic or simple, which common people understand and thus imagine themselves in the position of kings, and hence are loyal, illuminate the public press. On the other band, the Henry Vth men are not idle. They publish a journal, and they domesticate that great unknown by means of prints and busts. That and the recent miracles at Rimini and elsewhere in the Roman States-which are among the best on record as they bring in the most money and are receiving a general airing in France, previous, probably to their introduction here-constitute things of retroactive interest. To this must be added the argument of the Papal journal here, the Univers, which insists on the necessity of the es tablishment of the Inquisition, and says naively that tortures were inflicted with discretion. Of that there is no doubt. Holy men are only discreet .-But the question arises whether a guillotine may not be more discreet in taking off the men who macerate the soul and body in a blood-mortar .-Did the Inquisition stop at just words? Did the Legitimists abate a jot of power without the stern Republican ax forcing them to do so. Where is the concession now in Rome? How perfectly it shows that all the Pope's promises of Reform were lies, so ictended. Can there be a man so besotted as to think that a set of haughty, irresponsible Cardinals, whose feet never touch the pavement within the walls of the city, whose master, so-called, is waited on by a noble guard-a democratic one not being good enough for him .- can it be expected that such are going to take the initiative of liberty, or do else than practice deception to gain time?

Americans, be not deceived! Hold no more townmeetings greeting Pope and priests. They are all of one stamp. They deny to man what makes it dear. While "Legitimacy " here speculates as to the "succession," as though there were no Reonblic in existence-so says Galignani-Repub-

seven years imprisonment, two at hard labor. The Government has just sustained a check-

icanism is almost dumb. So in Rome, a corre-

spondent of Mazzini has just been sentenced to

slight but significant. Under the old system, the Mayors of France, many thousands in number, Were chosen at Paris, the people having no say in the matter. Under the Republic, that is changed. They are elected on the spot. This Republican canker, must be arrested. Local interest must not be allowed. Babylon and the provinces, Beishazzar and satraps, over again. Keep the head over the shoulder, so as to see no pitfails of Reformsthat is the present policy of France. The check in question was as follows : The Ministry demanded urgency on a bill for taking up the question of appointing the Mayors instead of electing them.-On this, M. Larochejacquelin, the nephew of him of La Vendée memory spoke as follows: " The organic bill on communal organization is now under examination by the Council of State and will soon be ready; it is consequently better to wait until that measure is finished rather than any temporary measure should be presented. By degrees the various guarantees of the liberties of the country were being attacked, lexclamations on the Right. and no one could say where there would be any stop. [Applause on the Left.] By the new electoral law the Mayors were placed in a very peculiar position, and their deputies in a most dependent situation. He considered it was most unwise to excite a deep emotion abroad by this new attempt to snatch a liberty. He considered that thus to fix for next week the bill giving the Gov ernment power over the Mayors, under pre text that the matter was urgent, would be to en ter into a detestable engagement for the future."-The vote was taken and the matter decided against the Government. Great agitation followed. This may be deemed important. The Budget has been under discussion. As there is no intention to cut down the military force, or the inquisitorial force of the Police, as one man in about every eight in France is supported under Government, and by the people, it is uscless to talk of small economies. A bill much needed in France, against cruelty to animals has been passed. Ledru-Rollin's awfully sharp book on England has infinitely embittered the English press and public: but he says, justly: What have they done since the Republicans came to England but pass them under the harrows of their defamation. Tenderness of English oligarchy is certainly a virtue no man should aim at any

Mr. Henry Herz has written a letter, which is published here, which speaks of " the most carious country in the world-California." He adds: "I have been able to appreciate the incredible activity and spirit of enterprise of the Americans. No other nation in the world could have succeeded in ma king California what it has become in their hands in fifteen months. What has greatly astonished me was to find a musical public so consisseur and so enthusiastic. I might have believed myself at New-York or New-Orleans." &c.

As a specimen of French statesmanship -of the great man school-take the following, in a letter dated Boulogne: Sur Mer :-" The levy of sea. men has been interrupted by order of the Minister of Marine. The Minister has now given orders to continue it in all the ports. The ship owners and fishermen of this place, whom the levy injures considerably, have sent delegates to Paris, to repre sent to the Minister how injurious the order is to commerce. We are yet ignorant of the result." When the deed is done, the Marine Minister witl make a flaming speech upon the activity in the dockyards and the increase of the naval force : he will twaddle grandiloquently about glory: the Right will cheer him : and the Left, who look to Industry (called Socialism here), will protest. I never remember to have known a glory speech in the Deputies to fail to bring down a round of ap plause from the Moderates. They affect to believe that they are at the head of nations. So ignorant are men of note here of other nations, that not many years ago M. Delavigne, of the French Academy, wrote and published a five act drams, (La Yopularsté) the plot of which, laid in England, turned upon the intrigues of a "Comte de Derby" to become Lord Mayor of London; and the critics here knowing no better let the thing pass. Can you fathom such ignorance! Half a day's distance from Paris to London, and yet not to know that the Lord Mayora'ty is a cunningly left trick to amuse ple beisns, prentice boys, and so forth, and that a man of family would feel himself degraded to the sixth generation by having such a vulgar, garish tub to

the whale concern in his family tree! At the Theaters here we have had thinned an diences, somewhat on account of the heat, and yet there is never a want of supply. There is the demand, and besides there are the prizes of the Academie. A piece called Un Capitaine de qui? with a good title and poor insides. A blow is given to one of the characters, M. Gobillot, he knows not by whom. In pursuit of the unknown in a railway for Cologne he has some adventures. A nice debu tante, Mme. Balagy, saved it. Another little thing Romeo et Mareille, has been better received Rachel is in London. A boni has offers from Mad rid. She has recently bought a mansion in the Champs Elysées, costing 25,000f. Madame Ugalde: of the Opera Comique, is rusticating and recover ng her voice. What has become of Mr. Henry Drayton, of Philadelphia, a very fine artist, who graduated at the Conservatorio here, sang with immense applause in some of the French cides, was preparing to get to the Academie, then went to ondon for a time? There was a Mr. Drayton, a stranger, mentioned as drowned last Winter on the Serpentine while skating. Can this be he ?If so, it it is a great loss to the cause of musical art. M Musard, the celebrated leader of the Bals Masant of the Opera, has been elected Mayor of Auteuil, close to Paris, and exercises his talents of leader with success in his new capacity. Horace Vernet has just returned from a visit to the Emperor of Russia. He asked a certain model here, a Roman to pose for one of his pictures being painted-the taking of Rome by the French. The model was

one of Garibaldi's men, and indignantly refused. Sir Robert Peel is dead. He was riding when his horse threw him over its head, then fell on him with its knees. Sir Robert was picked up insensible. The Queen's physician was passing at the time. He, with Sir Benjamin Brodie and others rendered him every assistance. He recovered his senses for a moment and attempted to replace his hat. When carried home his symptoms varied during two days, at one time appearing favorable But he finally sank. The greatest anxiety existed in London. A policeman read the builetin of his state to the great crowd before the house. Lady Peel and her family were in town at the time.-She is in delicate beath, and the shock to her is terrible. This is the third eminest politician that has met a violent death in not many years. Caro. tid-cutting Castlereagh, Free-Trade Haskisson and his disciple Peel. Who shall be the next? A les son, stern as mortality can make it. Here was man born to every advantage, with a constitution a stomach, a head, some beart, a fine wife, children and wealth whose vast extent may now appear. He had just given evidence of undiminished pow ers, in a speech made on the foreign policy of Bog land. Though pauperdom howled, he had parks pictures, stud, grouse-shooting, library, parliamon tary scat, grandeur. His horse shies, kicks up, he alls, and lo be is as dead as the first Pharach.

Nobody even attempts to attack the Governor Rhode Island, with his \$800 salary, or an honest Dutch Governor of Pennsylvania. A sovereign is different; sacred and sublime, more than mortal, greater than noble-a crasy man sees in one a r

val to his notion of human possibilities -to what he ought to be by rights. A Mr. Pate, who seems to be of that opinion as regards Victoria, has rendered himself notorious. While the Queen was getting into a barouche at the Dake of Cambridge's he struck her over the face with a thin stick or cane. Hubbab ensued. British loyalty came out with great force at the Opera when the Queen made her appearance unburt, saving a slight mark. Mr. Pate bought a commission in the army; went to Malta-his health suffered there-he returned; his regiment being ordered to India he sold out; he got into debt; his father, a rich man and ex high sheriff of one of the Counties, paid his debts; the son if not crazy, ought to be, for he had placards stuck up, garnished with Scripture allusions, claiming his descent fr in Henry VIII, and his right to England's crown; this was some years ago; this was ulti-

mately followed up by the blows in question. After a debate of remarkable talent, in which Lord Palmerston fully vindicated his remarkable talents in a speech of five hours, the House did not sustain the Lords on the Greek Question: 46 ms. jority for the Ministry was the result. A great banquet accordingly is to be given to Palmerston in Drury lane Theater: covers to be laid for 1,100 or 1,200. Great bother about the place of site for the World's Exposition: a horror of desecrating Hyde Park; and some sharp rebukes to the Commissioners for cutting down some old trees to make way for it. The subscriptions for the Exposition come in slowly. Parliament will have to come to the rescue.

Among the richest parties given in Paris are those by the actresses-the pretty, young and cle ver ones. To be an actress in Paris is more difficult than to be an orator. In the one case, the "sa cred cause," whatever it is, and the bench of claquers-center, right and left-sustain the actor in the tribune. His good things are good political throws: they speak of prizes, honors, salaries -The crutor, too, need not be young or pretty, or even witty. The actress must be all three, and appeals to no personal interest. Her best things car ry no influence which affects the ins or the outs .-It is sheer personal powers of winning or com manding. An actress off the stage is the simplest of persons. Knowing how to fill holes naturally on the boards, she is not affected when playing the simple part of the hostess. We will go to one of these parties, given by Mademoiseile R., Rue -A goodly company is collected. Ah, it is a musi cal party. So much the better. We shall be close to the celebrities. We shall find out whether they are "real." What a privilege to be near those awful personages, who awake every chord of history-disentomb the past or build mimic barricades -make love or faces-commit murder or matrimony! The rooms are brilliant. A duet is being exer cuted. It is between Ponchard, tenor, and a fine soprano, with an arm for a harp player. And so Popchard, the original Georges of Boieldieu's La Dame Blanche, is yet alive and singing. Long years are passed since he delectated the very French audience of the Opera Comique with " Ah quel plaisir d être soldat." He does not lay superfluous on the stage, but sings sweetly off it Nice is his method, mild his manners. He is in great request as a teacher, and lives over Tortoni's should any American lady wish to know his where abouts. M. Roger, of the Opera, is present. He is asked to sing, but he is fatigued. The new part of John of Leyden, in Meyerbeer's Prophet, has fatigue bim, so he declines. Then a sister of Grisi with much of the family talent done into a round Contralto, takes the floor: She discourses a serie, of roulade griefs; of dolores and terrores over two cctaves; and having expressed her determination to die a number of times, said determination be coming more lacerating each time, and finally taking the form of sixteen soul harrowing semitories, she abruptly quits the piano, as she has a cold, and cannot die decently. Well, after so much grief, we must have a little galety, so Mr. Levasseur, the famous Comedian, gives us an omnium gatherum scene, in which every artist is taken off. Rotund Lablache, elegant Mario, gentle Alboni, all come into the meshes of mimicry. Deep, medium, high, solemn, laughing-all is the same to this high priest of monkeydom. Great applause follows. Some of the Cabinet are present, among them Mr. Fould, the banker and treasury head: But his notes are not in request, so he only pays out the small coin of compliment. In come the servants with the refreshments. Then M. Sarnary, a distinguished viooncellist of the Grand Opera, discourses in the first style his adagios and tours-de force. In sentiment and gymnastics he is equally at home. But it is growing late, so we take our leave. Quiet pears to have vanished from the face of the earth. Piled up are the vault-like houses, and each step cchoes like a giant tread. The moon, which has been snesking behind some rolling pin clouds. comes out just as we are opposite to the Madeeine. G orious sight! If I have an amiable weakness, it is such architecture by moonlight, when the carved outlines of standard beauty and proportion are so cut by light and shade. Our Grecian edi-

fices in America want depth and lateral pillars, as s general rule. I have not seen any notice of the wonderful gas discovery, if true, of which The Tribune speaks. A Liverpool paper publishes it with Eliha Barritt's endorsement. The quickest passage of a steamer heat and light out of water: verily, the American name is rising. The French persist that France is the mother of all the ideas. In the last poetical speech of Hugo he says the milk of the breasts of France sourish the Nations. The generous ady has enough to do to feed her own. There s too much speculation and too little per formance in France. M. Proudhon imagines his Banks without ever having read H. C Carey on the Currency : M. Bastitat takes his ideas from Mr. Carey without acknowledgment. In a discourse on Steam, Arago says it is a French discovery -The Presse says all the great inventions are French Such vanity must only give rise to such works as the " Décadence de la France," which in his agony a French Deputy is forced to write to open the eyes of his countrymen. Statistical tables of the population just published show that France is 700 had half her present population. We double ours every 21 years, and increase our force im measurably more. France doubles once in 15 years! But I should be sorry to see any American so vain as to claim all the inventions for his coun try. If it were true good taste would forbid the utterance of it: a little magnanimity nationally is

Attempt to Assassinate Louis Napoleon. The following is from the Paris correspondence the Times, dated Paris, Sunday, July 7, 5 P.M.:

My letter of this morning will have informed you of the arrest of the young man named George Alfred Walker, for having, according to his own alired Wainer, for having, according to his own avowal, contemplated the assassination of the President of the Republic by abooting him with a pistol as he issued from his residence in the Eliyeef. It was about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and at the moment that Col. Vaudrey, Aide-de-camp of the President, was proceeding in a carriage from the court-yard of the Eliyeefe into the Hue Faubourg St. Honoré, that the young man alluded to was seen St Honors, that the young man alluded to was seen approaching rapidly toward the carriage, into which he appeared to look with much earnestness At the same moment he planged his hand into his bosom, and seemed to be grasping something which was concealed in the left pocket of his great coat. His face was pale and haggard, as if from interes excitement or recent dissies if from interes excitement or recent dissi-pation. As he stood sufficiently close to the carriage to ascertain, without the possibility of

mistake, the persons that occupied it, he as suddenly drew back, and moved along on in the direction of the Rue Miromesnil. There are always statuoued in the neighborhood of the President's residence a number of police agents dressed in plain those in the neighborhood of the resident's readence a number of police agents dressed in plain clothes, but who are sufficiently known by the habitues of the palace. One of these men had observed the motoos of Walker, and his last movement naturally roused his suspicions that som was wrong, though he states that the idea baving to do with an assassin did not occur to him.

The police agent followed him to the corner of the
Rue Miromesnil, but before he had time to account him Walker went up to him, and the following conversation occurred:

"Are you a police agent?"

"What business is that of yours? Why do

you wish to know?'
"'If you are what I believe you to be,' said the your man, 'I wish you to take me into cushdy.

Arrest me instantly. This is the second time I have
nissed him, and I ll have nothing more to do with
the business. I came here this day with the full
determination to assessinate the President of the Republic! I have been waiting at his door since 12 o'clock; but, to all appearance, destiny will not have it that my design be accomplished, for, half an hour ago, when another carriage left the Elysee, I had my pistol cocked, and was on the point of firing, when I perceived it was not the President

"These words were spoken in a short, hoarse, and abrust time of voice, and betrayed the extreme and a sorter to meet voice, and between the speaker labored.

The first act of the police agent (whose name is Lambert) was to lay hold of the lad with one hand, while with the other he felt his person outside the paletot; he found that he was actually armed with paletot; he found that he was actually armed with a pistol. He drew the weapon from his pocket, and ascertained that it was loaded, capped, and at full cock. All this passed between the two without any of the persons near them being aware of what was going on. The agent instantly led his prisoner to the uffice of the Commissary of Police attached to the quarter of the Presidency. The lad there repeated his story, said that his name was Georga Alfred Walker, that he was 17 years old, a compositor by trade, and that he resided in the Rue Cherubini, No. 3, and lived with his parents.

"In reply to a question as to the mytivo that in-

"In reply to a question as to the motive that induced him to contemplate the perpetration of such a crime as that which he avowed having meditated, be replied, that he had for a long time past enter tained the idea: that he had had various dreams through whose fault it was that the 'good Repub lic' was not established; that, however, on several occasions he had observed that the President's life seemed to have been protected by an influence superior to his own will; and that what had occurred that day, when on two different occasions he per-ceived the President was not in either of the carriages that left the Elysee, convinced him that the deed was not to be accomplished by him, and that it was then he made up his mind to surrender him-

self and avow his designs.

"As I write, additional information on the subject of Walker reaches me. It appears that the physicians appointed to examine him report that he is somewhat deranged, or rather, that he has been laboring under moromania. He believed it to be his vocation to kill Louis Napoleon. He will be sent to the lunatic asylum of Bicetre. In his conversation with the Prefect of Police, he stated nearly the same as decided in the conversation. nearly the same as detailed in the comment letter. He has been haunted, he said, by the same idea for the last two years; and was so tormented by it, though he knew he was medita-ting a crime, that he had more than once a serious intention of enlisting as a soldier, in the hope that the severity of military discipline would give a new turn to his thoughts. 'Mass,' he always concludes, 'c'etait plus fort que moi.'

The Budget for 1851.

The following is the proposed budget of ex-The following is the proposed budge penses for 1851:

Public debt.

Dotations

Justice. 26,555,345

Foreign Affairs. 7,175 2 9

Public Instruction. 21,181.075

Worstip. 4n 764 990

Interior 125,384,350

Agriculture and Commerce. 17 294 385

Public Works. 57 576 285

War. 363 485 862

Mailine. 85,567 832

Colonial service. 17 302,900

Finances (general service). 10,985 866

Louis Philippe and his Family. A letter from a friend of the Ex-Royal family says:
"It is perfectly true that Louis Philippe regards a fusion of the two branches as the only reasona-ble solution in France. The Duchess of Orleans is not favorable to the proposition, but her opposition not have able to the proposition, but her opposition, is by no means so great as some of your journals have pretended. In her conversations with the ex-King, she is very careful not to say anything that could offend or annoy him on this subject, and at times she appears to be convinced by his arguments; and so great is the influence of Louis Philippe over his family, that it would not be astonishing over his family, that it would not be astonishing vert to his views. The most affectionate inter-course exists between the ex-King and his daugh-ter in-law, but he talks with her as he would do to a man, and thus shows the reliance that he has in her judgment. His favorite—I ought almost say his pet—is the Duchess de Nemours. He appears absolutely to dont on her, and her devotedness to him is delightful to witness. The Duke de Ne-mours agrees fully with his father. As to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, it is well known that they are not favorable to a fusion: well known that they are not favorable to a fusion ld carry his ideas on this poin to the extent of laying his injunction upon them, be

assured that it would be religiously obeyed. Miscellaneous

The electoral lists of Paris, under the new law are published. The number of electors for Paris is 74,000; under the old law they amounted to 224,000

The Gazette de France contradicts the report that the Counters de Chambord is enceinte

M Ledru Rollin's new paper. Le Proscrit, was yesterday seized by the authorities. yesterday seized by the authorities.

The following is a statistical account of the Births, Deaths and Marriages in Parts, in 1848:

"The number of births was 32,891; that of deaths, 30,088; excess of births over deaths, 2,802. Of the births, 16,923 were males, and 15,968 females; 22,068 were born in wedlock, and 10,823 were illegithmate. Of the latter, 1,923 were illegithmate. gitimate. Of the latter 1,963 were acknowledged at the moment of their birth, and 2,316 acknow edged or legitimatised afterward. Of the deaths 15,822 were males, and 14,226 females. 1 deaths took place at private residences; 10,3 in the civil hospitals; 1,174 in the military hospitals; 152 in the prisons, and 564 were deposited at the Morgue. In the deaths at private houses the the alorgue. In the deaths at private houses the females were 9,279, and the males 8,753. In the civil hospitals the males were 5,272, and the females 4,893. Out of the 564 bodies taken to the Morgue, 51 were females, and 513 males. In 1848

males 4.893. Out on the solution males In 1848 there were 8.796 marriages, viz: between young men and girls, 7.295, between young men and makedows, 460; between widowers and young girls, 799; between widowers and widows, 242. The Paris papers are filled with accounts of an extraordinary balloon ascent, which took place from the Champ de Mars yesterday. The great attraction of the affair was that the eronaut, M. Poitevin, instead of using a car, made his ascent mounted on the back of a white borse. The animal, which was biindfolded, appeared in the Champ de Mars, saddled and bridled, and after having been slung by ropes to the balloon, was mounted by M. Poitevin, who at once gave the order to let go, and off went the balloon, with its extraordinary freight, amid loud acclamations. M. Poitevin descended at about eight leagues, in a Postevin descended at about eight leagues, in a north-easterly direction, and rode back on his arc-nautic charger last night to Paris. Horse and rider were about an hour in accomplishing their balloon journey. Half Paris was present on the

A duel was fought at Versailles on Sunday mora ing between M Valentin, Socialist, Representative for the Haut Rhin, and M. Clary, also a Representative and a relative of the President of the Republic. The weapon was the sword. M. Valentin was severely but not dangerously wounded in the

General Fabvier has presented a motion propos ing that Abdel Kader, at present prisoner in the Castle of Amboise, shall be conveyed by the Gov-ernment to Alexandria or Acre, according to the Convention made with him. The first article of Armand Marrasthas appeared in the Credit. It touches upon the Englishdebata and pays some high compliments to Lord Palmer.

The chiefs of the Conservative party decise a proregation of three months from from the 18s of August. The Legitimists are opposed to 30 long a vacation from apprehension of the ambition of the

vacation from apprehension of the ambition of the executive power.

The health of M. Thiers is very much impaired at this moment by his literary labors and the fatigue incident to his parliamentary daties. He intends to pass some days in the department of the North, on private affairs, but will return in Parties or the discussion of the budget, after which will go to the borders of the Rhine, where he was remain during the recess.

There was a council of ministers held yesterday at the Elysed. It was determined not to withdraw the law on the press. The debate is expected to last three or four days.

Gen Molliere, who served for many years in Africa, and who commanded a brigade in the amy in the Roman expedition, died in Paris on Saturday. Admiral de Moues, one of the most distinguished navel officers in France, died at Passy, near Paris, on Saturday.

PORTUGAL.

Arrival of the U.S. Squadron.

Two American ships of war, the Independence 56 gon frigate, sod the Mississippi, first due steamer, had arrived in the Tagus, charged to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce payment of the mand, and, if necessary, to enforce payment of the mand to the portugal. These claims are more to upon that of Portugal. These claims are more to upon that of Portugal. These claims are more to upon that of Portugal is a claim for the stration of an American privateer, called the Tagus and Armstrong, which was pursued into Fa, all Rube in the Azores, by two British vessels of war, at a time when we were at war with the United States and being attacked by them, the American time when we were at war with the United States and being attacked by them, the American was compelled to set fire to their vessel, and esame to the shore. It appears that, although the feet-guese government are responsible, according to the law of nations, for the damage cone to a read of a friendly power while in their waters, that Britain is really, by the rules of equity, the outof a friendly power while in their waters, that Britain is really, by the rules of equity, the party who should be responsible; but this idea is pa-disted by the English Government, who have lad that of Portugal to get out of the scrape as they best can. best can.
The sum demanded on this claim is 350,000 td.

lars. Terrified by the a rival of the warlike area lars. Terrified by the arrival of the warlike stra-gers, the Ministry held a council to which they in-vited the Foreign Ministers, in hopes that some-thing in the way of arbitration might be effects; but the American Minister refused to hear of my arbitration, and insisted on payment of the dains within twenty days; and if payment were not made by that time, he said that he must demand his passports, and the squadron would proceed to make reprisals. It is supposed that the affer will be settled by an offer of payment by instalment. which the Americans can scarcely refuse to a needy a debtor. This matter formed a subject of discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the his of June, when the President of the Council, in the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, male a long statement of the affair, in which he decounsed long statement of the altar, in which he decoused the clears of the Americans as unjust or excessing and concluded by saying that the Portuguae Govern-ment would give, as required, an answer in the time specific o; but the House might depend upon it that the answer would be such as would be one. formable to the bonor and dignity of the nation. It is thought that, however just these semands may be, the refusal, on the part of the Americans is submit to arbitration will entitle the Portuguesels consider this as a casus forder is, and to call our Great Britain, under all treaties, to aid them is their extensive. Thus the Alberta to cash the contraction of the cash of th their extremity. Thus the affair rests at present

A Statement of the Difficulty.

Correspondence of the London Times.
Lisson, June 23, 1834

During the twenty days allowed by the United
States Charge of Affairs for this Government to acide upon the several claims he urges for their secognition, the interest they naturally excite in the cogniton, the interest they naturally excite in he public mind has led me to make some inquiries respecting them, and I find the most important reference to the American armed privateer Gen. Arastroig, of 246 tens and 90 men, Capt Samuel C. Reid, which was destroyed at the neutral port of Fayal on the 26th-27th of September, 1814, by the British forces, Plantagenet, 74, Capt Robert Lleyd; Rota, 38, Capt. Somerville; and Carnation big, Capt. Bentham, under the following circumstances: According to the American version, Capt. Reid and nine of his officers and crew made oathard

According to the American version, Capt Rad and nine of his officers and crew made oath and protested before the United States Consul at Fayal, on the 27th September:

"That the General Armstrong, having sailed from New York for a cruise on the 9th, put into Fayal on the 20th, at noon, to get a supply of fresh water; that the crew was employed in taking it on board during the afternoon, and at sunset discovered the British vessels doubling round the northeast point of the port, in which they ultimately archored at 4 P.M. and soon after some suspicious movements on their part, indicating an intention to violate the neutrality of the port, induced Captin Reid to order his brig to be warped in shore, close under the guns of the Castle; that in the actod doing so four boats approached his vessel filled with armed men. Captain Reid repeatedly builded them and warned them to keep off, which they disregardarmed men. Captain Heid repeatedly halled ben and warned them to keep off, which they disregard-ing, he ordered his men to fire on them, which was done, and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire, and killed one man and wounded the first lieutenaut; they then ded to her sides and prepared for a second and more formidable attack. The American brig in the meantime, was ed within half a cable's length of the

within half pistol shot of the castle.
"Soon after midnight 12 or, as some state, if boats, supposed to contain nearly 400 men, with small cannon, swivels, blunderbusses, and other arms, made a violent attack on the said beig, when arms. made a violent attack on the said ong, as evere contest ensued, which lasted nearly 0 minutes, and terminated in the total deteat and partial destruction of the boats, with an immerse slaughter on the part of the British—The loss of the Americans in the actions was ose Lieutenant and one seaman killed, and two Lieutenant and one seaman wounded.

merse singsher on the part of the Numbers of the Americans in the actions was see Lieutenant and one seaman killed, and two Lieutenants and five seamen wounded. At daybrest the brig Carnation was brought close in, and begut a heavy cannonade on the American brig, what Captain Reid, flading further resistance unavailing abandoned the vessel, after partially destroying her, and soon after the British set her on fire.

I now give you the English version in the affilied of the seament of the Plantagenet, George Taylor, coxawain, and Jasse Wood, mariner, made at Fayal, before the British vice Consul, on the same day, the 27th of Sept vist. "That on Monday, the 26th inst., at about eight o'clock in the evening, he (Lieut Fawsett) was dered to go in the pinnace as guard boat, unarmed, on board the brig Carnation to know what amed vessel was at anchor in the bay, when Captain Bentham of said brig, ordered him to inquite of said vessel (which by information was said to be privateer); when said boat came near the privateer; when said boat came near the privateer; when said boat came near the privateer); when said boat came near the privateer); when said boat came near the privateer); when said boat came near the privateer they hailed to say they were Americans, is desired the English boat to keep off or they would fire into her, upon which Mr. Fawsett ordered him on boak astern, and with a boathook was in the act of so doing, when the Americans, in the most wanton manner, fired into said boat, hide two men and wousded seven, some of them most tally and this, notwithstanding said Fawsett frequenty called out not to murder them, that hey among wind was made, nor could they do it, not having any arms, nor of course seat to attack said vessel; also, several Portuguese boats, at the time of said also, several Portuguese boats, at the time of said also, several Portuguese boats, at the time of said any arms, nor of course seat to attack said vessel; also, several Portuguese boats, at the time of said unprecedented attack, were going ashore, which it seems were said to be armed boats.

Your columns will not admit of full extracts wa

it seems were said to be armed boats.

Your columns will not admit of full extracts wat the numerous lengthy despatches received and written upon this affair by M. Hibeiro, the forernor of Fayal; but I shall presently quote sens points, premising that the Prince Regent of Portagal held his court at Rio de Janeiro in 1814, and on the 22d of December instructed the Ministra of Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Aguiar, to address a dispatch to the English Ambassador, Lord Stranford, inclosing a copy of the Governor of Fayats very partial report upon the occurrence, just be caived at Rio, and stating—

Your Excellency will observe the base attempt of the British commander at the time he can menced the unprovoked attack on the Americans in the first instance, by repelling the Americans in the first instance, by repelling the armed forces that were sent for the purpose of reconnecting that vessel, advocating with the manifest duplicity that they were consequently the aggressors. His Royal Highness has directed his minister at the court of London to make the strongest representations before the Prince Begent of the united kingdom, not only for his subjects (injured by the fire from the vessels, but for the American privateer, whose security was fartanteed by the safeguard of a neutral port.

Had the Marquis of Aguiar stopped here and waited the reply of the British Government I de